

# Kambot language

**Kambot** AKA **Ap Ma** (Ap Ma Botin, Botin, also *Karaube*), is a Keram language of Papua New Guinea. Compared to its nearest relative, Ambakich, Kambot drops the first segment from polysyllabic words.<sup>[3]</sup>

Kambot is spoken in Kambot village (4.281558°S 144.139582°E﻿ / ﻿4.281558°S 144.139582°E﻿ / -4.281558; 144.139582), Keram Rural LLG, East Sepik Province.<sup>[4][5]</sup>

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## Classification

Kambot was assigned to the Grass family within Ramu by Laycock and Z'graggen (1975). Foley (2005) finds the data does not support this assignment, but re-adds them to the Grass family in 2018.<sup>[6]</sup> Foley and Ross (2005) agree that the language belongs to the Ramu – Lower Sepik family.<sup>[7]</sup> Usher restores it to the Ramu family, but closer to the Mongol–Langam languages.

## Phonology

Ap Ma consonants are:<sup>[6]</sup>

|                 |                 |                 |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| p               | t               | k               |                |
| <span>ᵐb</span> | <span>ⁿd</span> | <span>ᵑɕ</span> | <span>ŋ</span> |
| m               | n               | ɲ               | ŋ              |
|                 | s               |                 |                |
|                 | r ~ l           |                 |                |
| w               | j               |                 |                |

## Pronouns

Foley (1986) proposed that Kambot had borrowed its pronouns from the Iatmul language of the Sepik family (Ndu languages). His suggestion was that *nyɛ́* 'I' (1sg), *wɛ́n* 'thou' (2sg), and *nun* 'ye' (2pl) are taken from Iatmul *nyɛ́n* 'thou', *wɛ́n* 'I', and *nɛ́n* 'we', with a crossover of person. That is, the Iatmul may have

| Kambot          |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ap Ma           |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Native to       | Papua New Guinea                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Region          | East Sepik Province                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Native speakers | 10,000 <span> </span> (2010) <sup>[1]</sup>                                                                                                                                                         |
| Language family | <div>Ramu–Keram <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li> Keram<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>East Keram<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Kambot</b></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></div> |
| Dialects        | Kambaramba                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Language codes  |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| ISO 639-3       | kbx                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Glottolog       | apma1241 <span> </span> (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/apma1241) <sup>[2]</sup>                                                                                                         |

called the Kambot *nyɛn* "you", and they then used that pronoun for themselves, resulting in it meaning "I". However, Ross (2005) and Pawley (2005) show that the pronoun set has not been borrowed. The Kambot pronouns are indigenous, as they have apparent cognates in Ramu languages. Similarly, the Iatmul pronouns have not been borrowed from Kambot, as they have cognates in other Ndu languages.<sup>[7]</sup>

Comparison of Kambot PNs with Ramu languages

| PN  | Kambot | Kambaramba | Banaro | Langam | Arafundi |
|-----|--------|------------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1sg | nyɛ    | ni         | (uŋgu) | ñi     | ñiŋ      |
| 2sg | wɛn    | wɛ         | u      | wo     | (nan)    |
| 2pl | nun    | (wɛni)     | nu     | (wuni) | nun      |

## References

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